

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 4.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1860.

NO. 2.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

IS PUBLISHED
ON TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATUR-
DAY MORNINGS,

AT VICTORIA, V. I.

A DE COSMOS Proprietor.

TERMS:
Per Annum, in advance, by Mail, \$10 00
For Six Months, 6 00
Per Week, payable to the Carrier, 37 1/2
Single Copies, 12 1/2

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the most reasonable terms.

THOS. BOYCE, N. E. corner Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertising in California.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
Is furnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; \$4 for six months; \$2 50 for three months; payable in advance.

AGENTS.

Nanaimo.....S. A. McEnnis
New Westminster.....Seth T. Tilley
Fort Langley.....W. Winnard
Fort Hope.....Ballou's Express
Fort Yale.....Kurtz & Co
Port Douglas.....Myers' Express
Cayoosh.....Myers' Express
Lytton City.....Jas. H. Batterton
Fort Alexander.....Pony Express Co

Felon or Whitlow--Its Appearance and Cure.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—The sod is yet soft that covers the remains of a respected fellow-citizen, said to have fallen a victim to this painful complaint; and too many fingers or hands being already maimed by its agency, it need it only a matter of duty to point out an unfailing cure, tried and proved hundreds of times.

Being able to speak from sad experience, twice repeated, without, fortunately, incurring the loss of the joint, as is so often the case, I can state that the first symptom is: a sensation as if a thorn or splinter had entered the doomed finger-joint unperceived. Now is the time for cure, which ought not to be delayed an hour longer than is necessary. Heat water to the boiling point almost—even add some wood-ashes—and dip your finger into it, allowing it to remain therein as long as the scalding sensation will permit, and again and again, in the shortest possible intervals, repeat the operation for at least 10 or 15 minutes, and as the finger becomes accustomed to the heat, allow its immersion a longer time. Never fear the scalding will hurt you, though the skin on the back ruffles up and becomes very sensitive for a while, or abandon yourself to the illusion that you are troubled only with a thorn, whose place you can almost make out. Even in that case, the scalding process works no injury; but delay the stated remedy only a few hours, and you will be obliged to scald for many hours; or if too far advanced, even that may not suppress the outbreak, and at least a week of the most maddening pain, and a maimed limb, will be the result, in spite of the utmost skill of the doctor. But nip it in the bud, by a timely application of the hot water for fifteen minutes, twice repeated after short intervals, and you are certainly cured. Twice, by this process, I have cured myself, and also numbers of fellow-sufferers. It never failed any person yet, and requires only to be known to be appreciated.

R. d'H.

Adulterated Liquors.

We perceive by a report in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, that Dr. Cox, Chemical Inspector of Liquors in Hamilton county, Ohio, has been lecturing in New York on the adulteration of liquors, and accompanying his remarks by illustrations. The Doctor stated that he had been analyzing liquors for five years, and during that time had analyzed 2,279 samples, alcoholic and malt, and had found only 350 that were really pure. Two hundred and fifty were mixed liquors. All the remainder were adulterated with Prussic acid, sulphuric acid, pepper, stramonium, strichnine, &c. In Philadelphia, the Doctor had analyzed samples from twenty or thirty stores. In one article of larger bier, the chemical test gave him sulphuric acid, alum, salt and sulphate of iron. He could not detect a single grain of malt in it. He did not find a single sample of pure brandy in Philadelphia. While reading his lecture on brandy in Philadelphia a liquor dealer in the audience stepped forward and produced a specimen of brandy, and offered the Doctor a large sum of money if he could detect the slightest trace of adulteration in it. He had \$30,000 worth of the same brandy in bond, and knew that it was pure. The Doctor subsequently analyzed it, and found not a single drop of pure brandy—noting but whiskey, fusil oil, nitric acid, pepper, and other ingredients. In Cincinnati he had been called upon by a gentleman who had obtained some New York "pure brandy" from a drug store for his wife, who was in delicate health, and had given her a spoonful of it, thereby making her unwell. The doctor examined two casks of the brandy at the drug store, by request of this gentleman, and found sulphuric acid and prussic acid. The latter ingredient was obtained from cherry laurel or bitter almonds. From three to five ounces of sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol are put into a barrel of whiskey to convert it into "brandy." Sulphuric acid he detected by the use of litmus paper, and prussic acid by a solution of potash. He directed the druggist not to sell any more of that "New York brandy." The doctor then proceeded in presence of the audience, to analyze a sample of "old Otard brandy." He poured

some of it into a tumbler and dipped in a piece of litmus paper, the color of which was changed from a blue to a red, showing the presence of sulphuric acid. The Doctor then tested for prussic acid, and demonstrated its presence in the brandy by turning the liquor to a blue color. The Doctor tested some port wine, and found a large proportion of sulphuric acid in it—applying chloride of barium as a test. He also found no alcohol in the port, whereas there should have been from nineteen to nearly twenty-six hundredths of alcohol. He had found in "still Catawba" only four per cent of alcohol and considerable copper. The Doctor alluded to cases within his knowledge, where the use of drugged liquor had caused death, and concluded his lecture, which had been given in rather a rambling style, owing to the ill-health of the speaker, and frequent interruptions by inquirers among the audience.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—One of the most extraordinary and deliberate attempts at suicide we have ever heard of is thus recorded by the *Sheffield Telegraph*, as having occurred a short time since: A man named James Axon, aged 45 years, who described himself as a laborer, has been taken into custody for attempting to hang himself. It appears that the man went to the cemetery gates, and asked permission to go into the grounds to see the grave of his mother, but as he was not in a fit state to be allowed there the policeman on duty refused him admission, whereupon he threatened to avenge himself by committing suicide. The officer, with a feeling of coldness that would only add to the poor fellow's indignation, told him that he could do as he pleased, never fearing that he would be so rash as to carry his threat into execution. The man, however, did so, for he directly afterwards went to some lads who were playing a short distance off, and told them he was going to hang himself, if he could only find a likely spot for the purpose. The lads, too anxious to see the fun of the thing, helped him to seek a place for the purpose, and the party adjourned into a neighboring grass-field attached to Mr. Wilson's snuff mill. A fine strong tree, with a good stout bough, here rewarded their research, and the man very methodically proceeded to tie his handkerchief and a cord together, and attached them to the branch above. Previous to taking his final leave of them, he said that he should like to ease his mind, so that he should have nothing to think of, and to reward them for their trouble, he would make his will and divide his little stock among them. He then produced six or seven pennypot of copper, and to the delight of the lads, shared it among them, and in order to carry out his plans more effectively, he told the senior of the party not to cut him down till he whistled. The lad promised to do so, and Axon attached the cord to his neck, and hung himself into the air. He had no sooner done so, than blood gushed from his nose and mouth, and without waiting for the signal, the lad cut the rope, and the would-be suicide came sprawling to the earth. His first words were sound blackguarding to the boys around him, and an indignant remonstrance to the eldest of them for not waiting as he had promised, adding at the finish, as a sort of balm to the boy's feelings, "I told thee to wait till I whistled my lad." "Yes," says the lad, "but you didn't whistle, and didn't look like it;" a very sensible remark, and in order to prevent any further attempt the boy gave information to a policeman who happened to be close by. The man was taken into custody, and locked up at the Town-hall, where he made a second attempt to kill himself by hanging with a towel.

MARRIAGE OF MR. MACREADY.—On Tuesday last this eminent tragedian, who till recently has resided at Sheerness, was united in marriage, at the church of St. John, Durdham Down, Clifton, to Miss Cecile Louise F. Spencer, granddaughter of the late Sir William Beechey.—*London Times*, April 6.

JAMES E. WOLFE,
Carpenter, Contractor & Builder,
Yates, bet. Government & Broad Sts.

HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE arrangements in San Francisco, I am prepared to negotiate for the erection of

BRICK AND FRAME BUILDINGS,

of every description, and having at considerable expense and trouble procured a large and extensive Library of Standard Scientific Architectural Works, some of them entirely new and published in 1859, with numerous elegant and important improvements, and containing, in all,

Over 2,000 Splendid Designs,

In English, French, Italian, Norman, American, and all other Styles

—OF—

ARCHITECTURE,

From the humble Cottage to the magnificent Mansion. Among which are Designs of Plain and Superior Brick, Stone, Iron and Frame Store Fronts, Cottages, Villas, City Residences, Colonial and Municipal Edifices, Town Halls, Bank Buildings, Court Houses, and over

30 Superb Designs for
Churches, School Houses, Parsonages
etc. etc.,

From the unpretending Village Chapel to the most Costly and Splendid Temple.

Making in all Rare and Superb Collection, which, with Original Drawings and Designs, are worthy the attention of those desiring Good and Substantial Buildings.

Also—Having made favorable arrangements in San Francisco, with Founders, Manufacturers and Dealers, I can furnish Cast Iron Fronts, Iron Doors and Shutters, Mantels and Marble Work generally, Grates, &c., at low prices.

Colonial Produce,
AT REDUCED RATES.

SCOTCH OATMEAL, AT GREATLY reduced rates, and PEARL BARLEY, finest quality and fresh, from the Craigflower Mills, Vancouver Island.

HENDERSON & BURNABY,
Wharf street, Victoria.

EX ATHELSTAN.

BASS ALE—50 lbs. new brew;

EX ATHELSTAN.

For sale by DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.

EDUCATIONAL.

Collegiate School for Boys,
VICTORIA.

VISITOR—The Bishop of Columbia and Vancouver Island.

HEAD MASTER—The Rev. A. C. Garrett, B. A.

THIS SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED (D. V.) on MONDAY, the 28th Inst., in the Collegiate School Room on Church Way. It will be conducted on the plan of the Grammar Schools of England, and is designed to qualify for the Learned Professions, Commercial and Mercantile pursuits, and the Universities.

The course of Education will comprise Religious Moral Training, the English Language in all its Branches—Reading, Grammar, Penmanship, Geography, History, Composition, and General Literature; the Classics—Greek and Latin; Modern Languages—French, Italian and Spanish; Arithmetic and Book-keeping, Mathematics, the Elements of Natural Philosophy and Drawing.

Boys will be admitted from the age of seven and upwards.

School Fees are fixed for the present at \$100 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

There will be two vacations in the year.

Pending the arrival of a complete supply of School Books, Maps, Globes, Diagrams, etc., now on their way from England, boys will be required to provide their own Books. When these books actually come from England, they will be issued to the pupils at moderate prices.

Prospectuses and further information may be obtained by application to the Rev. A. C. GARRETT, Fort Street, Victoria.

N. B.—Arrangements will be made, as soon as practicable, for the accommodation of Boarders in Private Families, carefully selected.

May 21, 1860. my22 1m

REMOVAL.
Select School, Broad Street.

NOW OPEN.

M. E. MALLANDAINE HAS REMOVED his School to commodious premises, next door to the Clifton House, Broad street; which offer the advantages of a roomy play-ground and gymnastic apparatus—swinging rings, horizontal and parallel bars.

All the usual Elementary and more advanced branches of an English Education, French and Drawing, to which it is proposed to add the study of Latin and Greek, the Spanish and German Languages, and Music; for which competent Assistant Teachers will be secured.

HOURS.—Present hours half-past 9 till 3.

TERMS.—Average, \$10 per 13 weeks; monthly, about \$4—payable in advance. For the branches of Education last named above, \$1 50 per month extra.

EVENING SCHOOL

For Adults, as usual, half-past 6 till 9 p. m. Terms as Day School.

PRIVATE LESSONS on Saturdays.

Parents and Guardians (or their agents) in Victoria, British Columbia and California, are respectfully requested to call for Prospectuses, to be had on application.

Messrs. les Francs sont invités à faire un cours d'Anglais le soir; et à envoyer leurs enfants chez M. Mallandaine. my17 1m

CLOTHING, ETC.

SEAMLESS CAPS,

A New, Beautiful and Durable Article.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

—ALSO—

Men's Superfine Dress Frock

COATS & PANTS,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

N. MOORE & CO.'S

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING STORE,

YATES STREET,

VICTORIA

my17

JUST RECEIVED,

EX STEAMER PACIFIC,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FINE BLACK

Frock Coats,

PANTS & VESTS.

—ALSO—

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE OF

Shirts, Cravats, Cloths, Cassimeres

and Vestings.

All of which will be sold at the lowest price, or made to order in the latest style, and at the shortest notice.

A GILMORE, Yates street, Victoria.

my22 1m

EX LEONESA.

CASES CLARET WINE, Superior, J. Durand;

100 cases Sauterne Wine, do do.

Shipped in bond, and for sale by J. D. CARROLL,

Yates street.

my15

EX LEONESA.

WILLIAM B. SMITH, Wholesale and Retail Dealer

—IN—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

Purveyor to His Excellency the Governor.

Government street, adjoining, Yates street.

Victoria, V. I.

my29 1m

EX ARMISTICE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, In qr casks;

HENNESSY'S BRANDY, In one dozen

SCOTCH WHISKY, cases.

SUPERIOR OLD PORT WINE, cases.

HENDERSON & BURNABY,

Wharf street, Victoria.

my15

CLINK & BURNS,

Bowling Saloon, Waddington Alley.

N. B.—The latest Europe-n and Atlantic papers

will always be found on the table.

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A. DE COSMOS, . . . EDITOR.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

Thursday Morning, June 14, 1860.

Medical Bill.

After doctoring bills for three months without curing any of the diseases of the body politic, the Assembly has hit on the bright expedient of considering a doctors' bill. And such a bill it is, that the sooner it becomes waste paper, the better for the community. Nothing but the anxiety of some obliging members to have their constituents killed scientifically, could ever have induced any one to fater it. As all nice schemes to benefit a particular class are usually surrounded by a show of parental anxiety to protect the dear people from injury, so this doctors' bill is not a whit behind that to regulate the legal fraternity, and benefit the community by an invidious monopoly to benefit themselves. The preamble to the bill says, "Whereas it is necessary to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners, Be it therefore enacted," etc. Our opportunities to learn whether any such want has been expressed by the public, are rather extensive, and we have failed to discover any evil demanding such an enactment. We have discovered, however, that the doctors' bill is another selfish contrivance to throw the practice of medicine entirely into the hands of British Surgeons and Physicians. Were we to require the services of a physician, it would be but natural to employ one of that illustrious faculty. But we cannot see why the Americans, Germans, or French, who form a very considerable portion of our population, should be prohibited from employing those who graduated in their own country, as well as ourselves. A natural inference from the bill would be that foreign practitioners are not as good as British. Such a proposition is too absurd to be listened to; for some of the most eminently scientific doctors in the world are Americans, Germans and French, and some of the most profound works on medicine are from their pens. But a consequence of such an enactment would be to drive foreign practitioners from the colony. That is amply sufficient to order it to be laid under the table for six months, to purge itself of public contempt.

The last clause of the bill prohibits apothecaries from prescribing medicines for the commonest ills that flesh is heir to, under penalty of fine and three months' imprisonment. If a person is attacked by the toothache, he must first see Dr. Sangrado for a prescription, and pay the apothecary for compounding it besides. Such good Samaritans as the medical authors of this bill, are models in their way. Their antiquated notions indicate a mind diseased, and the sooner the rooted idea of their own sorrow at the want of patients is extracted, by liberalizing the profession through leaving it as it is, the better. Such an exploded idea as imprisoning for three months an apothecary, or an old woman, for prescribing their nostrums, is a fitting *finale* to a narrowly-contracted bill designed for individual benefit; and the public money spent in examining it ought to be charged to their account. Society will protect itself sufficiently without any enactment; and in fact no enactment can suppress quack medicines or quack doctors, or ever make good surgeons and physicians out of medical students with merely parchment diplomas. So the whole thing deserves a severe letting alone.

INTERESTING SCENE.—We witnessed quite an interesting and affecting scene in the Police Court room, yesterday. Capts. Fay and Simmons, Indian Agents for Washington Territory, brought over three Hyer squaws, who had been rescued from the Snohomish Indians, on the Sound, where they had been taken prisoners, and made slaves. The poor creatures, on being brought into Court, seemed much affected on seeing several of their relatives present, and shed tears freely. One of them recognized her sister in the group of friends, and kneeling at her feet grasped her hand, and, kissing it, bathed it in tears. Her sons of joy and expressions of delight at her safe return, were such as to affect all present. The American Indian Agents were present, and stated that they had recovered these women from the Snohomish, only on condition that they were to use their influence in recovering three Indians who were stolen from the Massat tribe about a year ago, and made slaves by the Hyers. "Bearskin," a great chief of the Hyers, who was present, promised to do all in his power to restore the captives, and the women were released from custody, and suffered to depart with their friends, uttering many expressions of gratitude for the kind manner in which they had been treated by the American authorities. Messrs. Fay and Simmons deserve much credit for the exertions they are making to put an end to slavery among the Indians—they having rescued no less than eight squaws, who were taken prisoners by the Snohomish, within a few weeks.

Fireman's Protection Bill.

Ostensibly this bill is to protect firemen against suits at law, in case damage is done to property in suppressing fires, either by tearing down or blowing up buildings. So far so good. Concealed, however, is the important fact that a Chief Engineer can be appointed by the votes of the companies through registering their names in the Supreme Court. It certainly would have been more manly to have stated in plain words that such an object was desired, and that it was the principal object of the bill. Some person or persons to guide the companies in extinguishing fires is necessary, beyond a doubt; but we have very grave doubts whether the whole power of choosing the parties should devolve on the fire companies. Such a course has obtained in the United States, and is said to work well. Elsewhere we have known Fire Wardens to answer equally well; and we see no good reason why we should not adopt the latter instead of the former. If a Chief Engineer is elected, a salary will be expected. That we cannot afford; and no one will care much for the office without emoluments. Everybody's property will be exposed to be torn down or blown up in case of a conflagration, and consequently the property-holders should have a voice in saying who they will entrust with the tearing down power. The fire companies are not everybody, and should not have all the say. We are not disposed, however, to place the appointment in the hands of the Executive. A better course would be to incorporate the town as quickly as possible, and grant the City Fathers power to make ordinances for the entire regulation of the Fire Department. They then could either consent to have a Chief Engineer, or, what would answer equally as well, appoint four or five Fire Wardens, making it compulsory to act, or have them elected by all the voters. Elsewhere in this issue the Fireman's Protection Bill will be found.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—HAWKHURST AND BIRNEY AT WORK AGAIN.—On Sunday evening last, jailor Wright, while walking through the court-yard of the prison, heard a scraping noise, which seemed to proceed from the vicinity of the cells occupied by Hawkhurst and Birney. After listening a moment, the noise ceased. The next morning the jailor made a partial examination of the two cells (which are situated to the right of the passage through the barracks), but could discover nothing. On Tuesday morning, however, having communicated his suspicions to Judge Pemberton and Mr. Smith, clerk of the Police Court, a more thorough search was instituted, when it was ascertained that Hawkhurst and Birney had each succeeded in cutting a hole through the flooring of their cells, and by getting through to the ground beneath (between the floor and the earth there is a space of about two feet), had commenced the work of picking their way through the solid stone masonry, which is about two-and-a-half feet thick. Large stones had been moved out of the way, and nothing remained between the convicts and liberty but a mere shell of wall. The space under the flooring was also searched, and a long rasp file, converted into a sort of drill, found, together with a complete set of working clothes, which they evidently slipped on at night, in order that the garments they usually wore might not be soiled, and thus created suspicion. The convicts were removed to more secure quarters, and we presume they will hereafter be kept apart. There is no doubt but parties on the outside of the prison have furnished tools and clothes to the desperadoes; and it will require a strict watch and very rigid discipline to prevent their escape eventually.

NUISANCES.—Why some stir is not made to remove the nuisances in the streets by cleansing the gutters of the filth, we cannot say. No sooner is a box put out in front of a merchant's door, than the police order its removal. If a little of such vigilance was exerted to remove the nuisances, it would be very desirable; or, instead of using the chain gang to adorn the Established Church grounds, in making mosaic pavement and tessellated borders, it would be far better, as a sanitary movement, to employ them in cleaning out the gutters.

NANAIMO.—We have good authority for stating that the site of the proposed newtown of Nanaimo is likely to deceive in some respects the public. The water front is a long flat bar for half a mile at low tide, necessitating the erection of long wharves. On the opposite side, however, in the Company's domain, is deep water, allowing vessels to lie close alongside the bank. It is quite time that the member for "Old Sarum" looked little to the interests of his constituents and the public, in that quarter; and emulate the example of a distinguished rotten-borough member in old England.

HITTING A CHINAMAN WITH A QUOIT.—A few days ago, a party of sailors and marines were playing at quoits near a Chinaman's house, at Esquimalt, when one of the marines, named Dennis McEvoy, struck a Celestial with one of the quoits. The Chinaman complained to the Police Judge yesterday, but McEvoy's officer stating to the Court that the man had been punished by his order, the case was dismissed.

HONEY.—The first honey-bees brought to this colony, were two hives from Oregon, imported by Mr. J. D. B. Ogilvie, who resides about two miles from town, up Victoria arm. They have only been here in his possession about one month, and yet they have produced ten pounds of excellent honey. We trust others will emulate the example.

What great Saint is it that the English and Americans both claim as their own? Ans: San Juan, (St. John.)

THOSE HEAVY GUNS.—We were unable yesterday to obtain any information in regard to the heavy discharge of ordnance on Tuesday night. Some conjecture that the seamen attached to H. M. S. Satellite were practising; others that a volcanic eruption of some one of the mountains had taken place; and still others, that the garrisons on San Juan Island has been attacked by a party of Indians. We are inclined to the opinion that the first conjecture is the correct one. We are told the custom in our Navy for the officers to beat to quarters in the dead hour of the night, thus perfecting the crews in the practice for repelling sudden attacks, and we believe Captain Provost, being desirous of instructing his men in that particular branch, had roused them from their slumbers, and hence the firing.

A MUCH-NEEDED REGULATION.—We understand it is the intention of Harbormaster Nagle to hereafter enforce the regulations compelling all vessels entering the harbor to furnish the customhouse with proper manifests—every article specified, value attached, etc. The want of such a regulation has long been felt by our mercantile community. The penalty imposed in each case of neglect is \$100.

SALE OF CATTLE.—We understand that on Tuesday 16 head of cattle, per schooner Growler, sold for \$30 per head; 68 cows sold for \$2,000; and 4 mules for \$165 each.

IN TOWN.—Capt. Pickett and Dr. Craig, U.S.A., from San Juan, and Judge E. C. Fitzhugh, and Col. Tilton, Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

THE "SATELLITE."—This steamer arrived from San Juan on Monday evening, whether she had been with Admiral Baynes; and left for Nanaimo on Tuesday morning, for coals.

UP P. M. Backus, at his residence on Broad street, will dispose of his household furniture by auction, at 11 o'clock this morning.

LIVE STOCK.—The steamer Eliza Anderson brought 152 head of sheep from the Sound, on Tuesday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED FOR THE Erection of a Brick Store on Government, near the Post Office. Plan and specifications to be seen by applying to

JULY 31 A. DE COSMOS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIMS against E. H. FELL, formerly of this Town, and Government Contractor at Langley, B.C., will present them to the undersigned, at Victoria, for settlement. J. G. JACKSON.

Victoria, V.I., June 12th, 1860. JULY 14

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in order to maintain our right of private property in the undermentioned street, the thoroughfare through Waddington street will be closed during the whole of FRIDAY, 15th inst., and until 12 o'clock of the ensuing day. DULIP & WADDINGTON.

Victoria, June 18th, 1860. JULY 14

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY

House of Assembly

TUESDAY, June 12th, 1860.

House met at half-past 3 o'clock. Present—Speaker Helmcken, and Messrs. Gordon, Coles, Cooper, Foster, Crease, Green, Franklin, Cary, Southgate, Tolmie, McDonald and Waddington.

Mr. Waddington gave notice of a motion that the House go into committee at an early day on the bill for the amendment of the liquor license law.

House went into Committee of the Whole on the Estimates, Mr. Waddington in the chair.

The chairman stated that "Statement A" was now in order. The first item was that allowing the Registrar of the Supreme Court £250 per annum.

Mr. Foster—I object, sir, to going any further into these Estimates, on the same grounds that I have objected to the appropriation of funds all along. I make this objection more particularly on account of the resolution brought into the House by the member from Esquimalt, last Thursday, in the course of the discussion on which he distinctly told us that we had no other source of revenue than that derived from the sale of lands. If we vote the sums, the House puts itself in a very queer position. I never yet heard of supplies having been voted in parliament, and then afterwards a resolution put in, saying they would not pay the sums until certain stipulations were complied with. The hon. gentleman, in conclusion, moved an adjournment of the whole matter.

Without further debate, the question was put and lost: *Ayes*—Foster, Crease, Coles, Cooper, McDonald; *Noes*—Gordon, Green, Franklin, Cary, Southgate, Tolmie, Helmcken.

Mr. Crease moved that the Registrar of the Supreme Court also fulfill the duties of Registrar of Titles and Deeds, and that he be allowed the sum of £400 per annum. The Registrar of the Supreme Court has not now enough work for one person. He should be a legal man, and fully conversant with the duties. In the present state of our finances, we should consolidate the offices of Registrar of the Supreme Court and the Registrar of Deeds and Titles. There will be more than enough funds from the fees of the Supreme Court to pay his salary.

Mr. Helmcken said he thought that the Registrar of Title Deeds would have more than enough to do, and could not attend to any other duties.

Mr. Crease proposed that the Registrar of the Supreme Court should have a clerk—the clerk to be in the Court, and the Registrar always in his office.

Mr. Cary rose to propose an amendment, and represented that the duties of Registrar would be very onerous; but he did not think a competent man would find any difficulty in getting along, with the assistance of a clerk.

Mr. Franklin—Until we know whether we are to have a Registrar of Deeds, we are not called upon to vote supplies for that officer. The Registrar of Deeds would have enough to do for the first six months, without attending to any other duty.

The Chairman—The sum set for the Registrar of the Supreme Court in the Estimates is £250, and the sum for the Registrar of Deeds is £300.

Mr. Helmcken—The salary is altogether too small to obtain a competent man.

Mr. Cary—A competent man can easily be procured who will perform the duties in a proper manner for that salary.

Mr. Franklin thought this was not the time to take up the matter of Registrar of Title Deeds; but when it was decided that the office of Registrar was to exist, we should find no difficulty in paying his salary out of the fees collected in his office.

The Chairman—We are not voting any money; we are merely fixing the salaries.

Mr. Foster thought it was very improper for the House to vote any salary whatever, until we had the state of our affairs laid before us.

Mr. Crease moved as an amendment, that the Registrar of the Supreme Court, who shall also perform the duties of Registrar of Title Deeds, shall receive the sum of £250 per annum until he is authorized to act as Registrar of Deeds and Titles, when he shall receive the sum of £400 per annum.

The Chairman—I can readily understand that it is a matter of economy consolidating the two offices, yet I cannot see the propriety of entering upon the question in so lame a manner. The Estimates are laid before us in so singular a shape.

Mr. Cary—It is impossible that the Estimates can be laid before us in any other shape than they are.

Mr. Crease's amendment was adopted unanimously.

The salary of the clerk of the Registrar was next considered.

Mr. Crease—I move that the clerk of the Registrar of the Supreme Court be allowed £150 per annum, and that £100 be allowed for contingencies. The amount for contingencies should pay for the stationary, pens, ink, and paper, lighting, fires, etc., as long as we honor the Supreme Court with our presence.

Mr. Gordon said £150 a year was too little; it was about £2 per day, while a bricklayer's laborer could earn \$250. He moved that the clerk be allowed £200 per annum.

Mr. Helmcken—We cannot raise salaries; we can only reduce them.

Mr. Foster would like very much to see the matter of contingencies struck out, as the House had no security as to the manner in which it would be applied. He would prefer that the clerk should have an additional salary, and that he furnish the necessary supplies himself.

The former amendments were withdrawn and an amendment offered that the Registrar be allowed a clerk at £200 per annum. Carried.

Mr. Crease, moved that £100 be allowed for furniture, fittings, and sundries. Carried.

The next item, allowing the clerk of the Colonial Secretary £300 per annum, was considered and lost.

Mr. Franklin moved that the clerk of the Colonial Secretary be allowed £250 per annum.

The Chairman stated that amendments were out of order, as the committee had decided its by last vote, that the Colonial Secretary should not be allowed a clerk.

Considerable discussion took place upon this question.

Mr. Crease said that a contract had been given to a printer to print certain documents for Vancouver Island, and work was also done for British Columbia.

Mr. Foster said that £300 was a most enormous sum for printing, when three-fourths of that sum would answer.

Mr. Cooper moved that the matter be postponed, as he thought the sum altogether too large, and an opportunity should be given for the members to think well on the matter.

Mr. Cary said the matter could not be postponed, and moved that £500 per annum be allowed for printing.

Mr. Cooper moved that the sum of £350 per annum, be allowed for the printing of the departmental.

Mr. Crease moved that the sum of £500 be allowed for public printing, and that £400 of that amount should be appropriated to the use of this House. He was opposed to subsidizing any paper, either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Franklin said he had no intention to subsidize any paper, and he did not wish any member to insinuate that the majority of the House wished to do so.

Mr. Foster moved that the whole of the printing be given out by public tender.

Mr. Cooper's amendment allowing £350 for the printing of all the departments, was carried.

The item allowing the Treasurer's Clerk £200, was taken up.

Mr. Cooper said he knew parties who were willing to take the Treasurer's office for £400 per annum, and would give bonds for the faithful performance of its duties.

Mr. Helmcken moved that no salary be allowed the Clerk.

Mr. Cary moved that the Treasurer's Clerk receive a sum not exceeding £200 per annum, and that he also act as Clerk for the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Helmcken's motion of no salary was adopted.

The next item, providing for the appropriation of £125 per annum for sundries for Treasurer's office, was considered; and on motion of Mr. Cary, £100 was allowed for that purpose.

The committee here rose, and the House adjourned till Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

WEDNESDAY, June, 13, 1860. The House met at half-past three o'clock. Present—Speaker Helmcken, and Messrs. Foster, Green, Coles, Crease, Gordon, Waddington, Franklin, Cary, Southgate, Tolmie, McDonald and Waddington.

Mr. Waddington gave notice of a motion that the House go into committee at an early day on the bill for the amendment of the liquor license law.

House went into Committee of the Whole on the Estimates, Mr. Waddington in the chair.

The chairman stated that "Statement A" was now in order. The first item was that allowing the Registrar of the Supreme Court £250 per annum.

Mr. Foster—I object, sir, to going any further into these Estimates, on the same grounds that I have objected to the appropriation of funds all along. I make this objection more particularly on account of the resolution brought into the House by the member from Esquimalt, last Thursday, in the course of the discussion on which he distinctly told us that we had no other source of revenue than that derived from the sale of lands. If we vote the sums, the House puts itself in a very queer position. I never yet heard of supplies having been voted in parliament, and then afterwards a resolution put in, saying they would not pay the sums until certain stipulations were complied with. The hon. gentleman, in conclusion, moved an adjournment of the whole matter.

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Mr. Helmcken said he thought that the Registrar of Title Deeds would have more than enough to do, and could not attend to any other duties.

Mr. Crease proposed that the Registrar of the Supreme Court should have a clerk—the clerk to be in the Court, and the Registrar always in his office.

Mr. Cary rose to propose an amendment, and represented that the duties of Registrar would be very onerous; but he did not think a competent man would find any difficulty in getting along, with the assistance of a clerk.

Mr. Franklin—Until we know whether we are to have a Registrar of Deeds, we are not called upon to vote supplies for that officer. The Registrar of Deeds would have enough to do for the first six months, without attending to any other duty.

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The House of Commons'

We copy the following humorous sketch of a visit to the House of Commons, from the London Dispatch. It is worthy a perusal:

Admission to the gallery of the House is gained by an order from a member. It is necessary, in order to avoid waiting, to be in attendance some time previously to the opening of the House, when the entrance is through the long corridor beyond Westminster Hall. Unfortunate individuals who fail to arrive in time, are doomed to undergo a species of torture as ingenious as it is unexpected. They have to pass through the Hall, and into the long chamber adorned with the statues of Parliamentary notabilities. Here they take their places in line, awaiting their turns of admission as vacancies occur in the gallery. A courteous policeman is seated at the further end, and his bland manners give little indication of the nature of his functions. Startling as it may appear, he is the principal agent of a system of physical torture, to which patriotic constituents, anxious to witness the oratorical performances of their chosen representatives, and students of Parliamentary proceedings are subjected. Along the sides of the hall are stone seats, of capacious breadth, and apparently offering a comfortable resting-place for the weary visitors, who, in obedience to the mandate of the policeman, seat themselves in due order. For a few moments they are comfortable enough. There are the statues of Hampden, Clarendon, Somers, Chatham, his son, the "heaven-born Minister," Burke, and Grattan, to observe and criticize; there is the attendant, lighting the gas by means of a fishing-rod; there are the pleasant anticipations of Gladstone's eloquence and Disraeli's denunciations, to help the hundred and odd waiters to wile away the time. But suddenly they awake to the consciousness that the seats are unpleasantly warm, and are rapidly getting hot, and the truth flashes upon their minds. The hot-water pipes, connected with the heating apparatus of the building, are immediately beneath the seats, which are quickly assuming the temperature of a muffin-plate or an ironing-stove. "Oh, I say!" simultaneously shout half-a-dozen independent electors, jumping hurriedly from their seats, and clapping their hands to their trousers. "Sit down, gentlemen," says the policeman; "you must keep your seats if you play it!" and down go the unwilling victims, awed by the authority of the bland official, and apprehensive of being exiled altogether if they dare to dispute. Overcoats are hurriedly folded into thick cushions, and thus protected, some, luckier than the rest, defy the heat. At long intervals, another policeman appears, and solemnly utters "First four," and away march, under his escort, the premier quartet, glad enough to be released from their performance in the Parliamentary frying-pan, but feeling that, walking in single file, with a policeman looking sharply after them, is not the most dignified mode in which free citizens who come to see that their representatives do their duty, can enter the Commons' House. In fact, a dim suggestion of disreputable processions in connection with "night charges" appears to haunt their minds. "Close up," says the policeman in the hall, and up jump the poor half-broiled expectants, hoping, but in vain, to find a cooler place, and painfully conscious of the imperfections of modern doskin and fancy mixtures, so far as resistance to heat is involved. At length, after sometimes two, or even three, hours waiting, patience is rewarded by admission to the wished-for gallery, and the place of torture is quitted. But what a feeling of admiration must remain for the exquisite discretion of the architect and contrivers of the heating apparatus, who placed the burning pipes immediately beneath the benches on which the public are compelled to sit! We suspect that Harry Boland or Tom Matthews must have been consulted. There is a touch of the hot-poker line of pantomime fun about it, only the joke is heightened by tri-users being scorched as well as Pantaloons. A tom-cat, or a salamander, or arachneos would, perhaps, enjoy the position; but Englishmen are a thin-skinned race, and object to such a warm reception.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE.

BY LATE ARRIVALS, THE UNDER-signed have added additions to their hitherto well-assorted stock of Furniture, and now offer
PARTY BED SETS, ten pieces;
EXTENSION TABLES, 8 and 10 feet long;
CENTIFIE TABLES, Serpentine and round
two assortments;
CARD TABLES, harp and square pillars;
COMMON " 2½, 3 and 3½ long, with
drawers; also Cherry, Walnut, and painted pine leaf
tables;
BEDSTEADS, Mahogany French, Cottage,
double and single;
LOUNGES, spring seats, in damask and leather
covers;
SOFAS, spring seats, hair cloth, with round and
pillow ends;
DESKS, with fall and door fronts;
CHEFFONIERS, walnut and mahogany carved
fronts, 3 shelves, fret work;
BUREAUX, one-half marble top, scroll and
painted pine, 4 and 6 drawers;
WALNUT-NOTS, walnut and mahogany, 5 and
6 shelves;
MIRRORS, in gilt and mahogany frames, as-
sorted sizes, for parlors, chambers and saloons;
CHILDREN'S cribs and cradles, also high and
low chairs, assorted patterns;
CHAIRS, malacca hair cloth, spring seats,
cane and wood seat, office oak, dining, Grecian cane,
heavy bar room, and common wood seats;
ROCKERS, spring seats, mahogany and cane
seats and backs, sewing and arm;
SINKS, wash stands, chair cushions, coverlets,
towel racks, willow cribs, &c.

—ALSO—

HEDGING,
Fulu, Curled Hair, Moss, Wool, and Straw Mat-
tresses, best Feather Pillows, all sizes; in the man-
ufacturer of which we use none but the best materials,
and guarantee our work.
PERCE & SEYMOUR,
Broad street, between Yates and View.
Victoria, V. I., Feb 22 my23-1m



THOMAS PHELAN,
ENGLISH GROCERY & PROVISION
MERCHANT.

Batty's Pickles; Salad Oil; Sardines;
Jellies, Jams, Sauces, &c.;
English Ham and Bacon;
Colonial Produce.

PURVEYOR TO H. B. M. ARMY AND NAVY.
my22-1m Government St., north side Yates.

FOR PORT DOUGLAS

—AND—

FORT HOPE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER

Henrietta,
Capt. Wm. Moore,

Will leave for the above ports on the arrival of the
Victorian Steamer at New Westminster. July 1st.
Freight taken at the lowest rates.

For particulars apply to
A. S. PEASE, Agent,
Union Wharf, Victoria;

or of the Captain on board, at New Westminster.

NEW WESTMINSTER LOTS.

A LOT TO RENT, 66x122, near Scott's Wharf,
New Westminster. Good business location.
A. DE COSMOS

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPORBORG & CO.,

WHARF STREET,
VICTORIA, V. I.

OFFER FOR SALE, ex ALMATIA, D L CLINCH
and Vickery—

A General Assortment of

Groceries,
Boots, Shoes,
Clothing, Blankets,

— AND —

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

which they offer

AT REDUCED PRICES

To the Trade.

1000 sacks Golden Gate Flour;
1000 do do Age do
500 do self-rising do
200 mats China Paper;
60 half bbls Oil do;
100 lbs S. I. do
500 sacks Beans;
40 bags Rio Coffee;
50 firkins choice Butter;
50 cases Bacon;
50 do J & H Lard;
50 chests black Tea;
50 do green do
200 boxes Candles;
Oysters, Chickens,
Turkeys, Sardines,
Raisins, Chocolate,
Pilot Bread,
Powdered Sugar, P & M Yeast Powders,
&c. & c.
50 bales assorted Blankets.

— ALSO —

An invoice Floor Oil Cloth.

my18-tf SPORBORG & CO.

Bank

OF

British North America.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

CAPITAL -- \$5,000,000.

VICTORIA BRANCH.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS received in sums of \$100 and upwards, repayable on demand. Charge for safe keeping, ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. PER MONTH.

GOLD DUST received for safe keeping at the rate of FIVE CENTS PER OUNCE PER MONTH.

Drafts Issued on London,

60 days after sight, at the rate of \$4 95 per £1 stg.
3 days after sight, (IN SUMS OF

£50 AND UPWARDS)..... \$5 per £1 stg.

3 days after sight, (IN SUMS OF

UNDER £50)..... \$5 10 per £1 stg.

DRAFFTS ON DEMAND OR AT SHORT SIGHT, ISSUED ON THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND, AT THE RATE OF \$5 15 PER £1 STG.

DRAFFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES, AT 3 DAYS SIGHT, AS FOLLOWS:

Canada,..... 4 per cent. premium.

New Brunswick, 4 per cent. do

Nova Scotia,..... 2½ per cent. do

DRAFFTS ON NEW YORK, AT 3 DAYS SIGHT, 3 PER CENT. PREM.

" Messrs. B. Davidson & May, San Francisco, at sight—Par.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 TO 3.—SATURDAYS 10 TO 1.

F. W. WOOD,
Manager

Victoria, Feb. 3d, 1860. my14-tf

LEATHER.

Sole, Upper, Grained, Calf and

KIP SKINS;

arrest, Skirting, Alum, Black and Russet Bridle, from the celebrated Tannery of Kirby, Jones & Co., at Santa Cruz, California.

ALSO,

FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Lemoine's and Guillot's,

Of the direct importation of Jos. Boston, San Francisco, always on hand and for sale by

ROBERT GEORGE,

Yates street.

RX LATE ARRIVALS.

100,000 HAVANA CIGARS, OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS, VIZ:

La Villa de Gijon Regia Britannica;

Verdi Espartano do do

Telemaco do do do

El buen deseo do do

El Vulcano do do

La Victoria do do

Valor de la Ra, Regalia Londres;

T. Say do do

Uriarte do do

Lafayette Cigarras do

El Triunvirato Cigarritos do

This invoice of fine Cigars warranted genuine, and of direct importation, is offered for sale at very low price, in lots to suit, by G. VIGNOLO, Johnson st., opp Wharf.

my17-tf

M. PRAG.

Yates street.

OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP,

HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

BAR IRON, STEEL & IRON-MONGERY,

STOVE & TINWARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Glass and Crockery Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, &c. & c.

m15-tf

G. I. WIGHT,

SOLICITOR, S. C. C. J.

Victoria, V. I.

Is prepared to furnish designs for all kinds of Public and Private buildings.

Superintendence, Valuation and Measurement of the different descriptions of Mechanical work connected with building.

my17-tf

Yates Street Victoria.

For sale by Druggists generally.

LANGLEY BROS., Wholesale and Retail Agents,

Victoria, V. I.

my15-tf

Kwong Lee & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

3000 MATS CHINA RICE, No 1;

500 gallons China Oil;

100 Mats for Rice

50 packages 1st quality Black Tea, in 5-lb papers;

1000 Mats for Rice

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